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ALL JOB WORK—CAST.

ALABAMA REPORTER.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1865.  
MR. THOS. S. SMITH, of Sylva, Ga., is authorized agent for the sale of the Alabama Reporter from the county of Sylva, 15th 1865. L. S. WHITE

The Raid on Selma.

From the thousands rumors with regard to the raid of the enemy that were on Selma, we think we can set down the following facts as reliable. The force which moved on Selma consisted of about 15,000 cavalry, well equipped and mounted on picked horses. They were in three divisions of about 5,000 each, and had six pieces of artillery with each division. There were about 300 wagons in the train guarded by about a thousand cavalry with one piece of artillery. The wagon train in passing through Shelby county was about thirty miles behind the main body. It arrived at the Rolling Fork of the Tennessee and Iron establishment in Shelby and Bibb counties and along the line of the Ala. & Tenn. Rivers Railroad from the Coosa River to Selma. The Railroad was not but little injured, though several very important bridges have been burned on the road. All the horses and mules along the route have been killed away except such as were run entirely out of reach.

The enemy were held in check at Selma for several hours, and finally made a charge and broke through our lines on the Selma side. We had but few killed though it is thought quite a number were captured. Two enemy claim to have captured about fifteen hundred. They have a large number of arms and soldiers confined in the stockade for or prison at Selma. Almost all the male population of the city and surrounding country that has fallen into their hands. We learn that only three men were left at Sumner field. Dr. Rivers, Rev. Mr. Garrett, and Col. Baker, Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church at Selma, Crawford Phillips and others are prominent citizens among the prisoners. They have promised the wives of some of the prisoners that all the citizens amongst them will be released on the day of the day.

All the Forts and Rolling Mills in East Selma have been burned together with the Machine Shop of the Ala. & Tenn. Railroad. Some property owned by the city has been consumed. The entire block on Third Street, commencing at the River Street on Water Street and extending to the Bank building on the opposite side of the block, was burned. The Arsenal, it is said, was torn down.

The enemy have constructed a ponton bridge across the river, and the soldiers and they intended moving on Montgomery. Their provisions extended up the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. as far as Painesville, where it is stated they have a number of their sick and wounded. They have burned all the cotton in Selma and the country around for a distance of ten or fifteen miles. It is said that Gen. Forrest has been giving them considerably and is likely to give them some trouble very soon. We have but little as to the extent of our losses in killed and wounded or prisoners. It is said that there were very few of our men killed. We heard of many killed and were certainly killed, that man was Jerry Weaver of Selma.

So many rumors have reached us that we hardly know what to believe. We think, however, the above statement comes very near the truth.

We have no conflicting reports from Selma in regard to the death of Ben. M. Small, Presbyterian minister, M. J. Williams, Editor of Selma Reporter, Mr. Philpot and others and the burning of the Weaver block, Col. Baker, and the Episcopal and the church. The Mont. Mail states that these gentlemen were killed. A lady in Selma writing to her husband in this country, contradicts the report and says they were not killed.

It is rumored that Lieut. Donahoe, of Major Hardie's battalion, was killed in Selma during the fight. It is to be hoped that there is no foundation for the report. Lieut. Donahoe is a good officer and brave soldier. We understand that his family do not credit the report. We understand Major Hardie and the Lieut. H. M. Curry are said. It was reported here a few days since that Mr. Curry was killed. We are glad to be able to contradict this rumor.

THE SELMA PRESS.—We can get no intelligence of the late which overlook our countrymen in Selma. The Selma Press, the only fell. The newspaper, we regret to learn, was killed in the trenches. We have also learned that the Selma Press of the Dispatch got away with a portion of their printing material. Our old friend and quartermaster, "The R. R.," we suppose, by gone the way of all captured papers.

TO THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., April 7, 1865.

The President has assigned me to the duty of collecting and organizing the force in this State to be raised under the act of Congress providing for the enlistment in the army of not exceeding one fourth of the male slave population, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. I have authority also to make temporary appointments of officers to complete this organization. Persons so appointed or assigned to duty, will have the authority of recruiting officers. When the troops have been recruited and organized, proper officers will be recommended for appointment or assignment to command them, giving the preference to such as have enlisted them and are qualified for command. Recruiting officers will establish their recruiting stations at such places as they may deem fit, and on or before the first of May, 1865, they will report with their recruits at the following places of rendezvous, to wit: Montgomery, Camden, Claiborne, Union Springs, Greenville, Opelika, Tuskegee, Kufah, Girard, Hayfield, West Point, Natchez, Wetumpka, Talladega, Jacksonville, Marion, Newland, Demopolis, Choctaw Corner, Suggsville, Linder and Selma.

Additional orders and regulations will be made to provide for the subsistence and transportation of the troops, which will be furnished to the recruiting officers.

No enlistment will be made without the written consent of the owner of the slave or person standing in the place of owner.

The enlistment of slaves in the army, under existing laws, will not affect the title of the owner, except that during the time of enlistment, which is for the war, the right to the services of the slave, for military purposes, will cease to the Government of the Confederate States.

The assistance of every friend to this country is earnestly invoked in forwarding this enterprise. Our Government has decided that it is a work of immediate necessity, and our Governor-in-Chief asks this assistance from his countrymen.

It is the duty of every citizen to do his part in this great struggle. It is not only a duty of justice, but it is also a duty of self-interest. The success of this enterprise will be the success of our country.

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name of the owner, and his place of residence. On some part of the descriptive list will be endorsed the consent of the owner, or his agent, to the enlistment. A copy of the descriptive list will be left with the person consoling to the enlistment, and the original will be sent to the headquarters, or delivered, with the consent of a recruiting officer, at some regular or irregular station.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN T. JOHNSON,  
Brig Gen Comd'g.

All papers in this State, and Columbus Star, publish one time.

Governor's Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALA., 1865.

On the 3rd of March, I warned you that our enemies were making efforts to invade the State from several directions. I then ordered the State militia to report, and called upon all patriotic citizens to rally to the defense of the State.

Our enemies have now come. They have come from North Alabama and have penetrated the interior to Selma. They have taken Selma, and have burned the great part of it. This force has not exceeded one thousand. It may be less. They have, in large numbers, attacked Spanish Fort, on the eastern shore of the Mobile bay. At last advice, those several attacks on this fort had been repulsed with great loss to them. They may attempt to occupy Montgomery. The military authorities here are determined to defend the city. With my consent the seat of government shall be removed to some place as there is a reasonable hope of defending it. I have just sent Gen. Adams' Address. I will, however, reply promptly and heartily respond to it. If you will at once come, we can save our State. The only safety to property, families, families and life, is to rally to the support of the Confederate authorities. Let no idle fancy deter you from responding at once. The stern resolve of men determined to remain free will never arms and brace your backs to the neck of the enemy. Be not cowardly. Let us have the enemy to destroy him.

Without delay the Commandants of the several garrisons East and South of the Alabama river will send their men to the point of rendezvous at the Alabama River. The United States Government toward this class of population is known to you. Its course is decided and irrevocable. Should it succeed in subjecting the people of the Confederate States the condition of the white and slave population will be deplorable. The destruction of States and all social organization, will be felt by our slaves as deeply, in its fatal effects upon their happiness, as it will be by the white population.

It is the duty of every citizen to do his part in this great struggle. It is not only a duty of justice, but it is also a duty of self-interest. The success of this enterprise will be the success of our country.

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AN ACT

To authorize the Consolidation of Companies, Battalions and Regiments.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever any companies which are organized under the provisions of the act to number less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, or of the General commanding the department or the army in which said companies may be serving, that they cannot be recruited to that number within a reasonable time, the General commanding said department or army may, under general regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, consolidate such companies.

Section 2. The new companies may be organized from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the companies thus consolidated, if they are from the same State, having a number, rank and file, not less than sixty-four men more than one hundred and twenty-five, and the commissioned officers of said companies thus organized shall be one captain and one first and one second lieutenant, and the non-commissioned officers, four sergeants and four corporals.

Section 3. Whenever the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments shall have been determined upon, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, the General commanding the department or separate army in which such reduced organizations are serving, shall recommend from the officers and men of the several organizations which it is proposed to consolidate, the officers for the command of the new organizations, who shall forthwith assume the respective commands to which they may be assigned by the General commanding the department or separate army, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 4. Officers of the organizations thus consolidated, shall be officers of the new organizations, shall forthwith be notified of the fact, and from that time shall be dropped from the rolls. Such officers may, within sixty days after the consolidation of their commands, organize themselves in numbers sufficient to form companies, battalions or regiments, and shall be officers from among themselves by appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the Generals commanding the department or separate army, shall be notified of the fact, and from that time shall be dropped from the rolls.

Such officers may, within sixty days after the consolidation of their commands, organize themselves in numbers sufficient to form companies, battalions or regiments, and shall be officers from among themselves by appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the Generals commanding the department or separate army, shall be notified of the fact, and from that time shall be dropped from the rolls.

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Section 7.

The General commanding the department or army shall designate the names of the battalions or regiments or companies of the oldest battalion or regiment forming the new, shall be the colors of the new organization; and the colors of the oldest battalions and regiments shall be transmitted by the Secretary of War, to the Governors of the respective States, with a statement of the battle in which the battalion or regiment to which they belong may have borne a part.

Section 8. That all staff, line and other officers who may not have any command, or who may not at any time be on duty for a period exceeding thirty days, unless they belong to the invalid corps, or are prisoners of war, are sick, or wounded or absent by leave of the Secretary of War, or the General commanding the department or army to which they belong, shall be dropped from the rolls, and be provided by law. Provided, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be and is hereby authorized to assign any officers, thrown out of command by the operation of this act, to vacancies in the staff, with the rank previously held by such officers in the service.

Section 9. Prisoners of war may, within sixty days after their exchange, avail themselves of the provisions of the fourth section of this act, or they may be assigned or appointed to vacancies in the new organization; and hereafter, when commissioned officers of companies, battalions or regiments may be captured by the enemy, the General commanding the department or army to which they belong may designate, or the President may appoint other officers to fill their places, as provided in this act, to serve with temporary rank and command, to be held only until the return of said officers as captured.

When regiments, battalions or companies shall have been consolidated under the provisions of this act, no subsequent consolidation of the same shall be made, unless by virtue of law hereafter to be passed.

HEADQUARTERS (U. S. ARMY).

Long, Ala., April 12, 1865.

The following named officers have been assigned to duty in the staff, and will be obeyed and respected as such:

James F. Timberlake, Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

George C. Ridley, Capt. & A. G. Gen'l.

Alfred M. Watkins, Maj. & Insp. Gen'l.

James T. Dunlap, Jr., Capt. & Asst. I. Gen'l.

A. R. McClellan, Maj. & Chief of M. A. G. Wilson, Maj. & Chief Com. Sub.

Will A. Craighad, Capt. & Ord. Officer.

John Smart, Chief Surgeon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. S. Jeter, Capt. & A. G. Gen'l.

B. J. Hill, Brig. Gen'l.

Official: Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

The Montgomery Mail says:

After three days hard fighting in front of Petersburg, the enemy broke through our lines Saturday evening, and the city of Richmond was abandoned, and the government removed to Danville by the Archives.

The Richmond newspapers were left behind. After the evacuation, the rioters, unrestrained, had full sway. The railroad companies got into their rolling stock.

The President's proclamation, bristling with promises of pardon and continued resistance, and he exhorts his countrymen to stand firm. The document requires no further comment. It speaks for itself in the tone of a courageous and defiant eloquence.

Official dispatches to the Mail, of the 31st, state that the fighting was not taking on around Selma. Forces continued. No news from Mobile.

Twelve Yankee deserters went to Greenville on the 31st, and gave themselves up to the military authorities. They belonged to the 10th Michigan—the others are cavalrymen and sailors. They crossed the river at Oshana.

An official dispatch from Montgomery says: "The enemy have not yet developed their plans, and have not moved from Selma. They have not destroyed the O. & N. R. After the evacuation, they will do so when they leave. Nearly all the machine shops there have been burnt."

DIED.—In Johnson county, on the 29th of March, 1865, of typhoid fever, EDWARD WOOD, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. WOOD was one of the oldest citizens of this county.

DANVILLE, VA., April 4.

The evacuation of Richmond commenced on Sunday afternoon, and President Lincoln and Cabinet arrived here Monday morning.

Very few persons were able to leave the city, except Government officials, in consequence of the suddenness of the movement.

The enemy broke through Lee's lines Saturday night near Petersburg after several days fighting, and made it necessary for them to withdraw so much that Richmond was left exposed to the enemy.

The position of the army now unknown. No telegraph beyond the James River.

The Richmond Arsenal has been removed. The valuable stores of the arsenal in Richmond were brought away, and the Arsenal belonging to the government.

The last passengers report a great mob in the city and burning of the mills and warehouses, and plundering stores. This was done by the citizens and lawless classes.

The rolling stock of the Richmond and Danville railroad has all saved. The enemy had not occupied the city at last accounts.

The President will probably remain in the city for the present.

All the Richmond newspapers were left in the city.

Gov. Smith went towards Lynchburg.

The archives of the State Government were left behind.

ADU-T. A. April 3.—Ston man was at Mosby Creek on the 18th of March, with five thousand cavalry. His position was supposed to be Salisbury, North Carolina.

Parties just from Knoxville report the arrival there of a large number of troops from Chattanooga, who assert their intention of moving into North Carolina, or to Lynchburg, as the necessity of the case may require.

The observatory of Rome, the organ of Pope Pius IX., denies that a plan of reconciliation has been projected to improve the existing relations between the Pope and the Emperor. Maximilian, in relation to religious affairs.

Emperor Napoleon will write Mexico to her destiny as soon as the French troops return.

The legislative address of France to Napoleon approves the Emperor's foreign policy, and hopes are expressed for the consolidation of the Mexican Empire, and that however serious the questions